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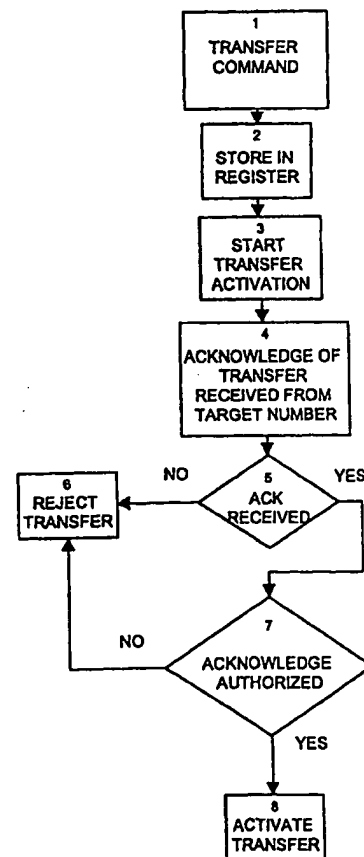
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(21) International Application Number: PCT/FI99/00557 (22) International Filing Date: 23 June 1999 (23.06.99) (30) Priority Data: 981454 24 June 1998 (24.06.98) FI (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): HELSINGIN PUHELIN OYJ - HELSINGFORS TELEFON ABP [FI/FI]; Korkeavuorenkatu 35-37, FIN-00130 Helsinki (FI). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): JUHOLA, Arto [FI/FI]; Helsinginkatu 9 B 36, FIN-00500 Helsinki (FI). LAASONEN, Markku [FI/FI]; Jönsaksenpolku 2 F 72, FIN-01600 Vantaa (FI). (74) Agent: SEPPO LAINE OY; Itämerenkatu 3 B, FIN-00180 Helsinki (FI).		(81) Designated States: DE, NO, SE, US. Published <i>With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments. In English translation (filed in Finnish).</i>

(54) Title: **METHOD FOR CONTROLLING DIVERSION IN TELECOMMUNICATION**

(57) Abstract

The present invention relates to a control method for a call-forward procedure in telecommunications, in which method calls placed on a user's home address are forwarded to a new target address. According to the invention, the final activation step of the target address is required to be accomplished from the registered target address only. Further according to the invention, the control method of telecommunications location resolution completes the update of location data only if the authenticated user verified to be situated in the location that according to the user's desire is to be registered as the new user location in the location resolution service.



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METHOD FOR CONTROLLING DIVERSION IN TELECOMMUNICATION

5 The invention relates to a control method according to the preamble of claim 1 intended for use in telecommunications as a call-forward procedure or a resolution routine of a target location.

10 The method is particularly applicable in situations in which a user (generally: a person, an application entity, an IP node or a data link layer node) operating via a connection or location (e.g., a subscriber connection, a CORBA/Java RMI API, an access point of IP network or an access connection of ATM, FR or the like data link layer) is forwarded in the network topology to another connection or location, whereby the update of the connection forwarding or location resolution should take place with maximum reliability.

15 In the conventional technique, the called party (a person, software object or process, (sub)network or a node thereof, etc.) cannot place conditions to the calls originating from services that are of the call-forward or location resolution type. Expressed in practical terms, there is no possibility of blocking the forwarding of a call placed from a given number to the home number of a subscriber.

25 As today, a user configuring a call-forward or location resolution service possesses a full freedom of switching or registering calls or messages placed on his phone number to any other connection or location, whereby the target of the forwarding service may also be accidentally or willfully false. For instance, the user configuring the call-forward service may remember incorrectly the number or location to which the calls or connections should be directed, thus causing said connection or location to be loaded with unnecessary and disturbing calls.

30 One problem herein is that the traffic is unconditionally directed to the target connection or location irrespective of whether the user (a person, software application, (sub)network or a node thereof) requesting the call-forward service or new location

registration has yet actually acquired the new target connection or location.

Currently, the target of the call-forward operation is not expected to explicitly
acknowledge the target address forwarding operation in conventional call-forward
5 services prior to the activation of said service.

It is an object of the invention to overcome the drawbacks of the above-described
technique and to provide an entirely novel method for controlling a call-forward
procedure or a resolution routine of a target location.

10

The goal of the invention is achieved by virtue of verifying the new location of the
user in the network topology prior to activating the registration of a call-forward
request or location resolution for the new target location designated by the user. This
is accomplished by allowing the final step of activation to be made from the new
15 location (of the new call-forward or location registration procedure) alone and,
moreover, by the user only. For instance, in the "Call forward" service of an IN
(intelligent network), the forwarding procedure may be initially registered from the
source connection, but the final activation step is possible only when performed from
the target connection. Then, the user registering the forwarding procedure cannot
20 activate the service so as to be directed to an incorrect location, whereby the
possibility of a willful or inadvertent interference is reduced in an essential manner.

25

More specifically, the method according to the invention is characterized by what is
stated in the characterizing part of claim 1.

30

The invention offers significant benefits.

The addition disclosed herein to a call-forward or location resolution service gives
the target subscriber or user (such as a network connection, application object,
30 application process, network or a node thereof) a possibility of selectively restricting
the input of calls or messages directed to his connection or address by the call-
forward procedures or location resolution routines.

In addition to being a "stand-alone" service, the call-forward or location resolution procedure may be a component of a more comprehensive service. The invention is widely applicable to, e.g., combination services such as the UPT which essentially
5 comprises two service components: call-forward and alternative charging.

By virtue of the invention, the subscriber of a call-forward/UPT/location resolution service can be assured that not a single forwarded call or message will be accidentally directed elsewhere than only to such addresses (connections, software
10 objects/processes or network nodes) that have explicitly verified their new location in the network topology by an active call to the call-forward service or location resolution system. Accordingly, only after the call-forward service or location resolution system has acknowledged the new location of the service user, the registration of the new target address or location resolution will be activated.

15 In prior-art procedures such as the telephonic call-forward service, the only possibility of checking the correct configuration of a service has been to place a verification call from a third connection to the connection served by the call-forward service, and even herein, the user is held responsible for submitting the correct address to which the
20 forwarding shall be made.

By virtue of the present call-forward service arrangement, the subscriber has no confidentiality risk of outsider access to forwarded calls/information due to an incorrect configuration of a call-forward or location resolution service.

25 If so desired, the owner of the target connection, sub(network) node or platform can restrict the switching of call-forward/UPT/location resolution service calls to his connections or locations.

30 In the following, the invention is described in more detail with reference to exemplifying embodiments illustrated in appended drawings in which

Fig. 1 shows a flow diagram of one embodiment of the method according to the invention, particularly suited for use in conjunction with the IN techniques. While the flow diagram of Fig. 1 is essentially similar to those used in the description of computer networks, the terminology conventionally used in data communications is slightly different, whereby for instance the term "forwarding" may appear in the form "location registration".

The text of the application is written using the following terminology covering the use of the invention in telephony as well as other branches of data and telecommunications:

"user"

A person, software object, process, network, subnetwork or a node thereof, any of which being allocated to use the services of the provider network.

"receiving party"

A user (cf. definition of user above) receiving a message or a request for setting up a connection.

"home address"

An address such as a telephone number, server address, e-mail address, etc., acting as the "unforwarded" address of the user (cf. definition of user above), to which messages or calls are directed unless any forwarding procedure is defined.

"target address"

An address such as a telephone number, server address, e-mail address, etc., to which the forwarding service, when activated, directs messages or calls in lieu of the "home address".

"forwarding"

Switching of data, messages or calls to a target address (instead of "home address"). This definition covers both the call-forward services of telephone communications

and the address resolution routines of data communications.

"location resolution"

5 The term location resolution is used in conjunction with the binding of target names to given locations. For instance, in Internet-based service configurations (such as MMUSIC SIP), the call is not directed as a "forwarded call" from the calling connection, but rather the location of the target address is sought on the basis of names (such as the e-mail address URN) from specific location resolution servers.

10 As shown in Fig. 1 for an IN application, the user that in the illustrated case is a telephone connection subscriber, issues in block 1 a forward command which in block 2 is stored in the register memory of a telecommunications network. The forward command is generally entered from the subscriber's home address, whereby also the authentication of the service authorization can also be based on the identification of the party originally requesting the service. The call-forward service is activated from
15 the connection associated with the target address as follows: according to block 3, an active call is placed from the new address (connection) to a given service number and, for instance with the verbal menu help of a voice response system, the calling party can authenticate the call-forward procedure in block 4. Alternatively, the telecommunication network may actively establish at desired intervals a connection to the target address (connection), thus in block 4 actively requesting for acknowledgment from the target address (or connection). If no acknowledge message is received, the forward command is rejected in block 6. If an acknowledgment message is returned but the party acknowledging the operation fail to submit a correct password,
25 the call activation is cancelled. The final check based on a password is alternative routine possible within the scope of the invention. Normally, the use of a password is not necessary, e.g., in connections allocated for public use. The acknowledge routine of block 4 may also be complemented with options concerning the duration of the call-forward service, whereby the call-forward service can be limited to a preset
30 duration, e.g., 12 hours typical.

Thus, the user can forward his calls when waiting for a high-priority call at the new

target number.

In a telephone network, the call-forward operation is accomplished by first calling the IN service registration (using special numbers or characters) that receives the
5 service parameters (target address or connection to which the calls are desired to be directed, duration of service, etc.).

The IN logic reproduces the recorded service parameter values for approval back to the subscriber requesting the service and remains waiting for acknowledgment of the
10 recorded service parameters. If the calling party returns an acknowledgment of the parameter values, the service request is registered.

In an embodiment of the invention, the subscriber of the service is informed in conjunction with the service registration call that the activation of the service requires an
15 acknowledge message to be sent from the desired target address (connection).

As a less limiting or conditional restriction, the service logic may request the subscriber to submit a password assigned to the desired target number before the forwarding procedure will be activated. For this purpose, the subscriber must first get
20 the required password from the owner of the target connection.

It is also possible that the receiving party wishes to acknowledge the registered forwarding procedures prior to their activation. Then, the service logic can call (e.g., via a voice messaging service) the receiving party that acknowledges or rejects the forwarding operations. Optionally, the receiving party may also define preset rules
25 according to which the proposed call-forward transactions are to be accepted or rejected.

According to an embodiment of the invention, the registration of a forwarding service may also be performed directly from a remote connection (e.g., from the connection of the new target address) provided that a strong subscriber authentication method is applied. This alternative may be required, e.g., when a person after coming

home belatedly remembers that an important call is due to be received at his job telephone number. If the person authorizing the call-forward operation in such a case is identified in a reliable manner, there is no risk of fraud. Hereby, the separate activation step may be omitted, because the person responsible for authorizing the call-forward operation can be identified correctly (by authentication) and is thus without delay accessible at the target address or target connection of the call-forward operation.

One possible authentication method is to use a PIN code that is known by nobody else but the user only for the acknowledge authorization of the forwarding service as shown in block 7 of Fig. 1.

Thus, unauthorized parties are effectively prevented from performing activation of a registered call-forward procedure to a false target address.

The acknowledge of a forwarding procedure can be accomplished by calling from the target address (connection) to the IN service registration that activates the registered call-forward services only if: 1) the activation request is received from the submitted target address (connection) or, alternatively, 2) the subscriber of the service can be authenticated (option).

If a single target address (connection) shall receive forwarded calls that are redirected from a plurality of home addresses, each forwarding operation can be referenced by its specific home number from which the calls are to be forwarded thus making the registration or activation step of the transaction faster.

Prior to the activation of services, the target address (connection) is typically requested to submit a consent to accept the forwarded calls, to enter possible unlisted telephone numbers or addresses and to set the maximum duration of the service. The target address is also given an option to cancel registrations of undesired call-forward services and to prevent the registration of new call-forward services (concerning all or a limited number of (virtual) connections or groups formed by such numbers).

Respectively, an option is given to authorize the registration or activation of forwarding for certain types of calls only.

At will, the receiving party can cancel some or all of the already activated call-forward services.

If so required, the ring tones sent to the target address (connection) can be specified to be different for the different call-forward services.

In conjunction with forwarding services performed over data connections, the request for a forwarding service or location resolution must be completed as a single transaction inasmuch herein the use of some strong authentication method is absolutely mandatory.

The function of a data forward service based on the call-forwarding principle is similar to that of the analog telephone call forward procedure described above.

In a location resolution case, the novel modified location resolution service verifies that the location resolution request is specifically directed to the same connection, interface, platform, network or a node thereof, in which the user registering the new location is presently located.

The verification step can be performed, e.g., by sending some reply request (that cannot be satisfied by a reply of a predictable type) to the receiving party using the registered target location in the address of the message (assuming that the network routing procedure is not susceptible to fraudulent aliasing).

Also other types of receiving party verification can be used.

If the user wishes to register a target location different from the user's present physical location, the forwarding service request is rejected (and in the case of repeated registration attempts, standard precautionary procedures may be activated

including suspended answering, etc.)

A minor limitation of the present invention is that the above-described benefits cannot be extended to cover call requests or messages directed via the conventional
5 call-forward or location resolution services. Hence, calls or messages directed via unmodified call-forward or location resolution services may still inadvertently reach incorrect connections or addresses.

Claims:

1. Control method for a call-forward procedure in telecommunications, in which method calls placed on a user's home address are forwarded to a new target address
- 5 characterized in that
- final activation step of the target address or the location resolution data is required to be accomplished from the registered target address or
- 10 verified new location only.
2. Method according to claim 1, characterized in that the update of the registered call-forward or location resolution service is allowed for the user of said call-forward or location resolution service only.
- 15
3. Method according to claim 1, characterized in that the final activation of a new registered call-forward or location resolution service is performed solely from the registered target address or verified new location.
- 20
4. Method according to claim 1, characterized in that the information required for the forwarding service is registered from the user's home address and the final activation step is performed from the registered target address in the case of a call-forward operation.
- 25
5. Method according to claim 1, characterized in that both the registration step and the final activation step of the service are performed from the registered target address or the verified target location.
- 30
6. Method according to claim 1, characterized in that an active message is issued to the control system of the call-forward or location resolution service about the activation of the call-forward procedure or location resolution routine.

7. Method according to claim 6, characterized in that a voice response device of the public telephone network is used to establish connections at preset intervals to the registered target address or, alternatively, an announcement service is used (the announcement being issued at the activation of the connection).

5

8. Method according to claim 1, characterized in that the update of the registered call-forward or location resolution service is performed by means of a separate connection established from the registered target address or the verified new location.

10

9. Method according to claim 8, characterized in that the activation step of the update of the registered call-forward or location resolution service is performed by means of a separate connection established from the registered target address or the verified new location to a preset service address or location resolution interface.

15

10. Method according to any of foregoing claims, characterized in that in conjunction with the activation step of the update of the registered call-forward or location resolution service, the user is authenticated and the user's connection or location is verified.

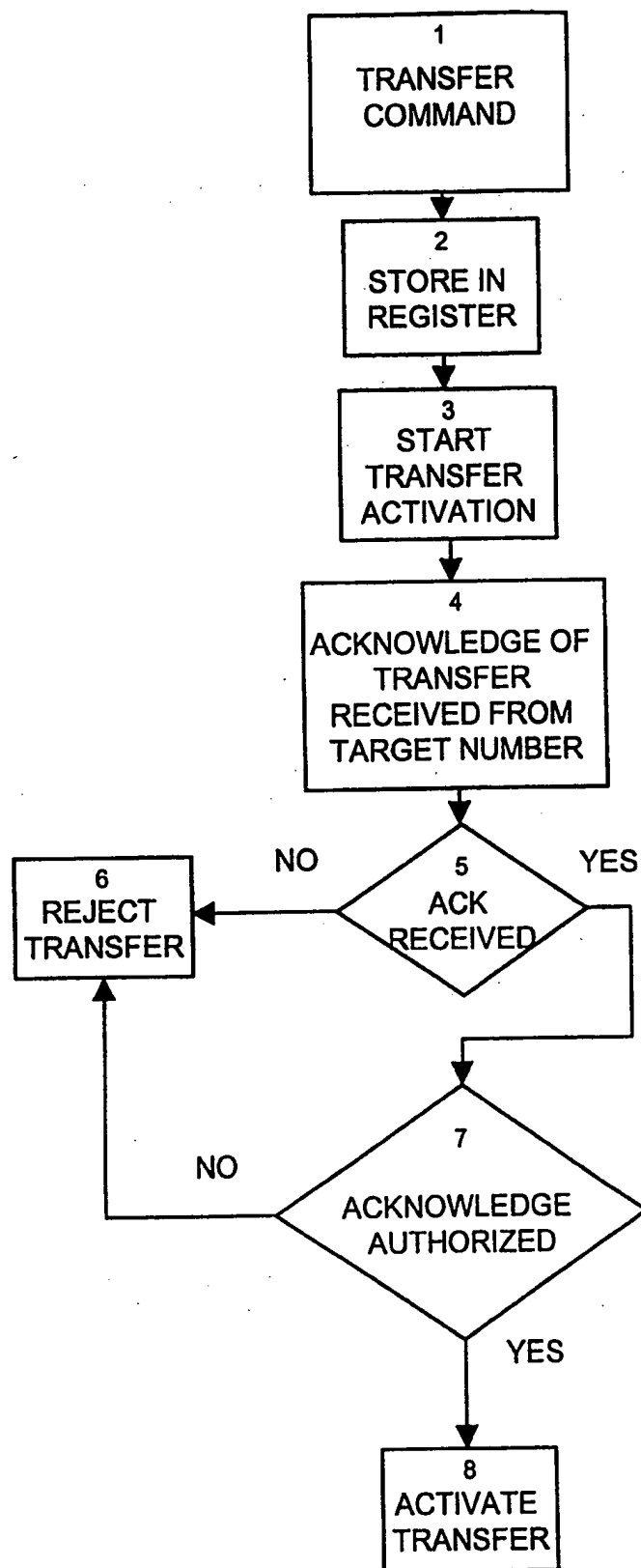


FIG. 1

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/FI 99/00557

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC6: H04M 3/54

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC6: H04M

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 0588510 A1 (AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY), 23 March 1994 (23.03.94), column 1, line 52 - column 2, line 13; column 3, line 55 - column 4, line 5; column 5, line 18 - line 50, column 10, line 50 - column 11, line 23	1-4,6-10
Y	--	5
Y	US 4807279 A (WILLIAM C. MCCLURE ET AL), 21 February 1989 (21.02.89), column 3, line 24 - line 68	5
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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☒ See patent family annex.

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C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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A	EP 0740480 A2 (AT&T CORP.), 30 October 1996 (30.10.96), column 1, line 43 - column 2, line 7 -- -----	1-10

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

02/11/99

International application No.

PCT/FI 99/00557

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